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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,708	11/30/2001	Luyin Zhao	US010602 (702787)	8656

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EXAMINER

LAZARO, DAVID R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/23/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/015,708	Applicant(s) ZHAO ET AL.	
	Examiner David Lazaro	Art Unit 2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-18 and 21-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-18 and 21-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed 02/07/2007.
2. Claims 1 and 18 were amended.
3. Claims 2-3, 19-20 are canceled.
4. Claim 24 is newly added.
5. Claims 1, 4-18 and 21-24 are pending in this office action.

Response to Amendment

6. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claims 1 and 4-18 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. See Response to Arguments.
7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18 and 21-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1 and 4-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,643,650 by Slaughter et al. (Slaughter) in view of "UDDI Technical

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White Paper" September 6, 2000, from uddi.org (UDDI-WP) and U.S. Patent 5,974,406 by Bisdikian et al. (Bisdikian).

11. With respect to Claim 1, Slaughter teaches a method for obtaining business service information over the Internet (Col. 8 lines 43-67), the method comprising:

- at least one service provider registering a business (Col. 1 lines 46-61 and Col. 78 lines 36-44) service with a server and storing the same in a database (Col. 45 lines 21-49);

- a user requesting a business service from the server (Col. 46 lines 46-63 and Col. 48 lines 44-59);

- initially searching the database for the requested service (Col. 46 line 64 - Col. 47 line 38 and Col. 49 lines 1-14);

- updating the database (Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27);

- notifying the user of the results of the initial search (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20);

- subsequently searching the updated database for the requested service in response to the initial search of the database determining that the service is either not found in the database or the service is found but not available (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20); and

- notifying the user of the results of the subsequent search (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the server is a UDDI server. UDDI-WP teaches a UDDI server can be used for registering services and providing a business

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registry for locating the registered services (Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI"). Use of UDDI provides for a uniform service description format and service discovery (Page 3, Fig. 1).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the user is notified by e-mail and telephone. Bisdikian teaches notification of search results can comprise sending an e-mail to the interested user (Col. 2 lines 19-24 and lines 45-50; Col. 3 lines 34-40; Col. 4 lines 15-26; and Col. 5 line 54-65). Notification can also be through telephone (Col. 4 lines 15-23)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Slaughter and modify it as indicated by UDDI-WP and Bisdikian such that the server is a UDDI server and notifying the user by e-mail and telephone of the results of the initial search; and notifying the user by e-mail and telephone of the results of the subsequent search. One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for locating information about available services and providing uniform standards for such information (In UDDI-WP: Pages 2 and 3, "Overview" and "Background"). Additionally, it is desirable to provide notification according to customizable users preferences, which can include e-mail and telephone notification of search results (In Bisdikian: Col. 2 lines 1-24 and Col. 4 lines 15-23).

12. With respect to Claim 4, Slaughter further teaches the registering further comprises registering a corresponding service status for the service, and if the requested service is found in the database from either the initial or the subsequent

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search, the corresponding notifying comprises informing the user of the corresponding service status of the requested service (In Slaughter: Col. 49 lines 3-14).

13. With respect to Claim 5, Slaughter further teaches if the requested service is not found in the database from either the initial or the subsequent search, the corresponding notifying comprises informing the user that the requested service is not registered with the server (In Slaughter: Col. 49 lines 3-14 and Col. 47 lines 39-58).

14. With respect to Claim 6, Slaughter further teaches storing the request for the service in the database for subsequent search (In Slaughter: Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27).

15. With respect to Claim 7, Slaughter further teaches notifying the user that the service request has been stored (In Slaughter: Col. 22 lines 28-37 and Col. 48 lines 51-59).

16. With respect to Claim 8, Slaughter does not explicitly teach notifying that the service request has been stored comprises sending an e-mail to the user indicating the storage of the service request. Bisdikian teaches notification of a service can comprise sending an e-mail to the user (Col. 3 lines 34-40 and Col. 5 line 54-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Slaughter and modify it as indicated by Bisdikian such that the notifying that the service request has been stored comprises sending an e-mail to the user indicating the storage of the service request. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to give the user notification

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instead of requiring the user to determine the information on their own (Col. 2 lines 1-10 of Bisdikian).

17. With respect to Claim 9, Slaughter further teaches the registering further comprises registering a corresponding service status for the service, and if the requested service is found on the UDDI server in the initial search and the service status indicates that the service is available, the corresponding notifying of the initial search results comprises informing the user that the requested service is available (In Slaughter: Col. 49 lines 3-14 and Col. 47 lines 39-58) *and note* (In UDDI-WP: Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI").

18. With respect to Claim 10, Slaughter further teaches the registering further comprises registering a corresponding service status for the service, and if the requested service is found on the UDDI server in the initial search and the service status indicates that the service is unavailable, the corresponding notifying of the initial search results comprises informing the user that the requested service is unavailable (In Slaughter: Col. 49 lines 3-14 and Col. 47 lines 39-58) *and note* (In UDDI-WP: Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI").

19. With respect to Claim 11, Slaughter further teaches storing the request for the service in the database (In Slaughter: Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27).

20. With respect to Claim 12, Slaughter further teaches notifying the user that the service request has been stored (In Slaughter: Col. 22 lines 28-37 and Col. 48 lines 51-59).

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21. With respect to Claim 13, Slaughter does not explicitly teach the notifying that the service request has been stored comprises sending an e-mail to the user indicating the storage of the service request. Bisdikian teaches notification of a service can comprise sending an e-mail to the user (Col. 3 lines 34-40 and Col. 5 line 54-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Slaughter and modify it as indicated by Bisdikian such that the notifying that the service request has been stored comprises sending an e-mail to the user indicating the storage of the service request. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to give the user notification instead of requiring the user to determine the information on their own (Col. 2 lines 1-10 of Bisdikian).

22. With respect to Claim 14, Slaughter further teaches the registering further comprises registering a corresponding service status for the service, and if the requested service is not found on the UDDI server in the initial search but found in the subsequent search and the service status indicates that the service is available, the notifying of the subsequent search results comprises informing the user that the requested service has been found in a subsequent search and is available (In Slaughter: Col. 49 lines 3-14 and Col. 47 lines 39-58) *and note* (In UDDI-WP: Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI").

23. With respect to Claim 15, Slaughter further teaches the registering further comprises registering a corresponding service status for the service, and if the requested service is not found on the UDDI server in the initial search but found in the

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subsequent search and the service status indicates that the service is unavailable, the notifying of the subsequent search results comprises informing the user that the requested service has been found in a subsequent search and is unavailable (In Slaughter: Col. 49 lines 3-14 and Col. 47 lines 39-58) *and note* (In UDDI-WP: Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI").

24. With respect to Claim 16, Slaughter further teaches the updating comprises permitting at least one additional service provider to register with the UDDI server (In Slaughter: Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27).

25. With respect to Claim 17, Slaughter further teaches the registering further comprises registering a corresponding service status for the service and the updating comprises permitting the at least one registered service provider to change the corresponding service status (In Slaughter: Col. 45 lines 21-49 and Col. 49 lines 3-14).

26. Claims 18 and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,643,650 by Slaughter et al. (Slaughter) in view of "UDDI Technical White Paper" September 6, 2000, from uddi.org (UDDI-WP) and U.S. Patent 6,763,384 by Gupta et al. (Gupta).

27. With respect to Claim 18, Slaughter teaches a system for obtaining service information over the Internet (Col. 8 lines 43-67), the system comprising:

a server having a memory operatively connected thereto for storing a database of services by service providers (Col. 45 lines 21-49);

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means for receiving a request for a business (Col. 1 lines 46-61 and Col. 78 lines 36-44) service by a user (Col. 46 lines 46-63 and Col. 48 lines 44-59);

means for initially searching the database for the service request (Col. 46 line 64 - Col. 47 line 38 and Col. 49 lines 1-14);

means for updating the database (Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27);

means for notifying the user of the results of the initial search (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20);

means for subsequently searching the updated database for the requested service in response to the initial search of the database determining that the service is either not found in the database or the service is found but not available (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20); and

means for notifying the user of the results of the subsequent search (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the server is a UDDI server. UDDI-WP teaches a UDDI server can be used for registering services and providing a business registry for locating the registered services (Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI"). Use of UDDI provides for a uniform service description format and service discovery (Page 3, Fig. 1).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the user is notified by e-mail and regular mail. Gupta teaches a user can be notified by e-mail and regular mail (Col. 7 lines 36-45)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the system disclosed by Slaughter and modify it as indicated by UDDI-WP and Gupta such that the server is a UDDI server and the system further comprises means for notifying the user by e-mail of the results of the initial search; and means for notifying the user by e-mail of the results of the subsequent search. One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for locating information about available services and providing uniform standards for such information (In UDDI-WP: Pages 2 and 3, "Overview" and "Background"). Additionally, various mechanisms of notification are desirable to inform users of pertinent information (In Gupta: Col. 1 lines 12-39 and Col. 7 lines 36-45).

28. With respect to Claim 21, Slaughter further teaches a memory for storing the request if the requested service is not found in the database in the initial search (In Slaughter: Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27).

29. With respect to Claim 22, Slaughter further teaches the means for updating comprises means for permitting at least one additional service provider to register with the UDDI server (In Slaughter: Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27).

30. With respect to Claim 23, Slaughter further teaches the at least one service provider further registers a corresponding service status for the service and the means for updating comprises means for permitting the at least one registered service provider to change the corresponding service status (In Slaughter: Col. 45 lines 21-49 and Col. 49 lines 3-14).

31. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,643,650 by Slaughter et al. (Slaughter) in view of "UDDI Technical White Paper". September 6, 2000, from uddi.org (UDDI-WP), U.S. Patent 6,594,654 by Salam et al. (Salam) and U.S. Patent 6,189,003 by Leal (Leal).

32. With respect to Claim 1, Slaughter teaches a method for obtaining business service information over the Internet (Col. 8 lines 43-67), the method comprising:

- at least one service provider registering a business (Col. 1 lines 46-61 and Col. 78 lines 36-44) service with a server and storing the same in a database (Col. 45 lines 21-49);

- a user requesting a business service from the server (Col. 46 lines 46-63 and Col. 48 lines 44-59);

- initially searching the database for the requested service (Col. 46 line 64 - Col. 47 line 38 and Col. 49 lines 1-14);

- updating the database (Col. 48 line 44 - Col. 49 line 27);

- notifying the user of the results of the initial search (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20);

- subsequently searching the updated database for the requested service in response to the initial search of the database determining that the service is either not found in the database or the service is found but not available (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20); and

- notifying the user of the results of the subsequent search (Col. 49 lines 1-14 and Col. 46 line 46 through Col. 48 line 20).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the server is a UDDI server. UDDI-WP teaches a UDDI server can be used for registering services and providing a business registry for locating the registered services (Page 2, "UDDI business registrations..." and "Using UDDI"). Use of UDDI provides for a uniform service description format and service discovery (Page 3, Fig. 1).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the user is notified by e-mail and that the user is charged a fee. Salam teaches email notification of search results (Col. 10 lines 3-8) and that a user is charged a fee for the search services (Col. 10 lines 16-30).

Slaughter does not explicitly disclose the results including a name, address and phone number of a service provider. Leal teaches that search results can include a name, address and phone number of a service provider (Col. 10 lines 6-14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Slaughter and modify it as indicated by UDDI-WP, Salam and Leal such that the server is a UDDI server and notifying the user by e-mail of the results of the initial search; and notifying the user by e-mail of the results of the subsequent search including a name address and phone number of a service provider; and charging a fee to the user. One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for locating information about available services and providing uniform standards for such information (In UDDI-WP: Pages 2 and 3, "Overview" and "Background"). Furthermore, there is need for providing users a better search process for finding information about qualified service providers (In Leal: Col. 1 lines 62-65) and keeping users updated on searches (In Salam: Col. 3 lines 53-55).

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Additionally, payment for services is well known in the art as indicated by Salam (Col. 10 lines 24-30).

Response to Arguments

33. Applicant's arguments filed 02/07/2007, with respect to claims 1 and 4-17, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

34. Applicant argues on page 1 of the remarks that Bisdikian does not disclose, teach or suggest notifying a user by email and telephone.

- a. Examiner's response - Bisdikian clearly teaches a user can be notified through email and telephone. Bisdikian states, "Potential means of notification include, but not limited to, e-mail notification, telephone, fax, beeper, etc." (Col. 4 lines 22-23, emphasis added). Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Conclusion

35. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the


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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


David Lazaro
April 18, 2007


SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER